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DEMAND MADE BY STRIKERS IS UNREASONABLE

Say the Operators and Many Will Lose Their Last Dollar Before Acceding to the Terms.

CAN NOT AFFORD THE ADVANCE

Already Given, Says President Watkins—Accuses Mine Workers of Fostering a Dangerous Trust.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 14.—In response to a request as to his views as to the answer of the United Mine Workers to the operators' proposition, T. H. Watkins, president of the Temple Iron Company, gave out the following:

"We will give our men reasonable time to return to work, trusting that they will see the mistake of being guided and influenced by men who however honest and sincere they may be in their efforts to benefit the miners of the anthracite region, are unable to advise them intelligently and for their best good, because of their ignorance of the conditions controlling the trade.

"Mr. Mitchell apparently thinks that the control of the mining operations rests in the hands of one or two persons, notably Mr. Morgan, or that there is a trust of some sort which can decide the whole question, when as a matter of fact, there are only three or four of the transportation companies in which any one concern has any influence, and they do not represent 30 per cent of the whole anthracite tonnage. More than one hundred different companies and individuals are interested in mining the total tonnage and no one man can control or have the slightest influence over their action.

Will Not Agree.

"The one thing the companies are apparently agreed upon is that they will not agree. Efforts have been made for years to get some plan to which all can agree to control the tonnage, so that fair prices can be secured for a product which requires so large an investment of money with such a great risk to the labor employed, as well as the capital employed, but effort after effort has failed through failure to agree on a plan that would not violate the laws, and to which all would agree.

Lose Their Last Dollar.

"There are some individual operators and some companies who will lose their last dollar before they will enter into an arrangement to recognize the union by agreeing to any arrangement Mr. Mitchell's organization dictates for a settlement of the strike.

"The leaders of the organization, I trust, will soon see their mistake in insisting upon any further action by the companies and order the strike off. The companies and operators have given an advance they cannot afford unless they are able to get a better price for coal. Having given in they will all be compelled to make an earnest effort to secure better prices, and without a doubt, after the restriction caused by the strike, can get better prices for some time to come, certainly until after April 1 in my opinion, so that the suspicion that the advance is only given to be taken back after election is unfair and untrue.

Large and Dangerous Trust.

"The United Mine Workers will lay themselves open, if they have not already done so, to the charge of being the largest and most dangerous trust to the public welfare that has ever existed, and the organization will make the mistake of all others that have failed, by going too far and using its power to hurt the public as well as those directly interested."

President Mitchell would have nothing to say for publication to-night. He spent the day in catching up with his correspondence. He also had various informal conferences with his fellow officials, but what was done could not be learned.

This afternoon Mr. Mitchell went for a drive over the boulevard and about the city with some personal friends.

WAITING

Are the Individual Mine Owners to See What the Large Coal Companies Will Do.

HAZLETON, Pa., Oct. 14.—The individual coal operators who could be seen here to-day, declined to discuss the action taken by the anthracite miners' convention at Scranton yesterday. Neither would they say what steps the employers would probably take.

It is evident from their reticence that the individual mine owners are waiting to see what the large coal-carrying railroads that mine coal will do.

It is said in the coal region to-night that the presidents of these roads will hold a conference in New York to-morrow for discussion of the action of the convention.

There was a story afloat to-day that the operators will accept the convention's decision, but nothing has come to the surface in this region on which to base the report.

The United Mine Workers' officials say they are now again waiting on the

operators and that they will continue to close up the collieries that have been in operation since the strike began four weeks ago. There are many reports in circulation that if the strike continues much longer, a break in the ranks of the idle men will occur.

President Mitchell and his associate officials, however, reassert their confidence that the men, both union and non-union, will remain away from the mines until after the strike is declared off.

There is a fear prevalent in this region that if some of the men do return to work efforts would probably arise through efforts of the strikers to persuade the men to remain on strike.

All the collieries that are working still remain heavily guarded.

Anxious to Disband the Troops.

SHELANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 14.—General Gobin is anxiously waiting the verdict of the operators in regard to the terms of settlement agreed up at the Scranton convention. He is anxious to get away and to send the troops home, but the outbreaks at Onida and Latimer last week and the condition of affairs of the coke region causes him to hesitate and it is probable that there will be no movement of troops until it is known whether the proposed terms of agreement are acceptable to the operators.

The camp of the Fourth regiment is built on a side hill and during the heavy rainstorm early this morning the water flowed through the tents in streams, and the mess tents were blown down.

Lends Importance to Statement.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 14.—Before giving out the statement, Mr. Watkins submitted it to various presidents, among them Superintendent Lathrop, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, and it received his unanimous approval. The fact that J. P. Morgan & Co. are allied with the Temple Iron Company and that Mr. Watkins and Mr. Lathrop are chairmen of the operators' committees in their respective territory, gives added importance to the statement.

Proposition to be Considered.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 14.—A conference of operators is to take place to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. In the office of the Temple Iron Company. Its immediate purpose has not developed, but generally speaking it is as good as certain that the counter proposition made by the miners is to be considered.

SETTLEMENT

Of the Coal Strike Near at Hand, Says Senator Hanna—Compromise a Certainty.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Senator M. A. Hanna, when asked about his statement made last night during a political meeting at Forty-second and Sherman streets, that the Pennsylvania miners' strike would come to an end to-day, said:

"I did not profess prophetic insight into the strike situation in Pennsylvania, but the last news received from the center of disturbances is to the effect that a settlement is near. Advices received by business men coincide with this statement, and I am told a compromise of the difficulty is a certainty within a few days at least."

POPE'S HEALTH

Better Than Usual, Says Minister Storer—Archbishop Ireland's Visit Bears Fruit.

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—Mr. Bellamy Storer, United States minister to Spain, in the course of a conversation here to-day regarding his recent interview with the pope, said:

"Leo appears to be in much better health than when I saw him two years ago. He was full of life and has lost none of the interest he has had from the first in matters relating to the church of Rome.

"Since Archbishop Ireland's visit to the Vatican, it is clearly understood there that the best interests of the Roman Catholic church demand American rule in the Philippines. The United States and the Catholic church have the same aims there and hope to work together for order and peace."

Mr. Storer asserted that the Philippines had made three attempts to open negotiations with the Vatican, all of which were refused.

HIGH SEAS

And Heavy Weather Experienced by Steamers in the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Incoming trans-Atlantic steamers all report very heavy weather and high seas. The Hamburg-American liner Cap Friso had heavy gales with high seas from October 3d to 7th. From that time until the 11th the wind moderated but little. On the 12th it increased and blew with hurricane force and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon a tremendous sea broke over the bows, smashing the bridge and severely injuring Captain Von Holten. The log of the French liner La Lorraine, shows that on every day since she left Havre on the 6th, with but one exception, last Thursday, strong winds with heavy seas and swells buffeted the vessel. The Loyland liner Georgian and the WhiteStar liner Nonamde, both from Liverpool, report heavy seas and strong winds throughout the passage.

Postmasters Commissioned.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Postmasters have been commissioned in West Virginia as follows: Aaron S. Simmons, Cantwell; Sarah M. Howan, Warren; John E. Patterson, Linn, and David A. McCroby, West End.

ROOSEVELT IS SIDE TRACKED IN OLD KENTUCKY.

Spends Sunday in the Beautiful Blue Grass Section, Free From the Cares of a "Strenuous Life."

VOICE LOST ITS HUSKINESS.

Letter From Former Member of Cleveland's Cabinet Relating to Legislation, Replied To.

SPRING STATION, Ky., Oct. 14.—Here since early this morning, eighteen miles from Lexington, Governor Roosevelt's special train has rested on a Louisville & Nashville side track. The candidate for Vice President, accompanied by Leslie Combs, chairman of the Republican state central committee, Mrs. Combs, Major Hersey, of Rough Rider fame, and Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., spent the day at the residence of A. J. Alexander, situated in the center of a farm comprising 3,300 acres. Before leaving Louisville, word was given out that the train would proceed at once to Lexington, but a secret order directed that it stop over Sunday in the country, to enable the governor to recover from the fatigue caused by his unusually hard work of the last few days.

The rest brought about the desired physical brightening. The governor's voice has almost entirely lost its huskiness, and he says he feels as well as on the first day of the campaign. Early to-morrow morning the special will leave for Lexington, arriving there at 6 a. m.

Letter From Don M. Dickinson.

To-night Governor Roosevelt gave out an open letter to Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, in response to the following from Dickinson:

"My Dear Sir:—Yesterday and to-day Mr. Bryan is speaking in this state. The pro-Bryan paper publishes this morning, among other things, the following report of his utterances: 'He talked about the trusts in every town he spoke. In six of these towns to-day the question was fired at Bryan by Republicans, who asked him to try to explain about trusts. He had an answer that made the crowd give the questioner every time. It was 'There is a Republican governor and a Republican legislature in New York, and what have they done to throttle the ice trust? Answer me that. But then know the Republican governor of New York has not time to bother with the ice trust, for he is too busy out here telling you about it.'"

"The same charge was made by Mr. Bryan at length in Nebraska, and all of the press of the country had your answer to it, given, I think, in a speech in the same state. Every reader of the papers, too, know of your action as governor in respect to the ice trust, and I am under the impression that you recommended the legislation under which such a trust might be reached in New York. Your friend,

(Signed) "DON M. DICKINSON."

"To Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Terre Haute, Ind."

Gov. Roosevelt's Reply.

Governor Roosevelt's reply, dated Evansville, Ind., October 12, is as follows:

"Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Detroit, Mich.: 'My Dear Sir:—I thank you very much for your letter of the 11th instant. When Mr. Bryan talks as in the quotation contained in your letter he either knows, or ought to know, to be without the slightest foundation in fact. He made a similar statement in Nebraska. I then answered him, and asked him in return whether he would pay the obligations of the government in gold or silver if elected. He never answered my question, but as my statement was printed broadcast he must have seen it, and therefore he must know that there is no warrant, in fact, for the statement as to the ice trust.

Recommended Action About Trusts.

"In my message to the New York legislature I recommended certain action about trusts. The legislature did not act along the lines I suggested, but it did pass a very stringent anti-trust bill introduced by a Democrat, and I signed it. The attorney general is now proceeding against the ice trust under this bill. Mr. Croker and his fellow stockholders in the ice trust, through their attorneys, are fighting us on technical legal points through every stage of the proceedings.

"Now, as I say, Mr. Bryan knows all this from my previous answer. He knows perfectly well that I cannot suppress the ice trust in any manner save by due process of law, and that the attorney general is proceeding against it under the law, and is being hampered by the delays inevitable in attacking a corporation well defended by able lawyers retained, as is natural, when the corporation contains stockholders as wealthy as Mr. Croker and his associates. Mr. Bryan knows that where the attorney general is undertaking these proceedings I have absolutely nothing to do with them. He therefore knows that I have taken every step that can be possibly taken in the matter. Under these circumstances, it is unnecessary for me to comment on his continual repetition of a statement which he must know has not the slightest foundation in fact.

Must be Settled by Courts.

"Whether the ice trust can legally be dissolved is a question which must be settled by the courts, and similarly it is a question to be settled in accordance with law, whether or not any of the Tammany leaders who hold stock in it are amenable to the law. The trust itself is certainly one that can be said to be a bad trust, dealing, as it does, in an article of necessity for the poor of New York. I have no doubt, however, that most of the stockholders have invested in it simply as they would invest in any other corporation. The least of these investors appear the Tammany Bryanite leaders, who, in conjunction with Mr. Bryan, are loudest in denouncing trusts. Hypocrisy could be carried no further than this has been carried by these men and their defenders. In the Tammany state convention at New York they actually denounced the ice trust in their political capacity, while in their private capacity they were stockholders in it, and through their counsel were doing everything to prevent its dissolution by the

attorney general. Mr. Bryan is now going to New York, to be the political guest of Mr. Croker, the ice trust beneficiary. He is going there to try to help Mr. Croker get control of the state of New York, and bring it down to the level of infamy to which Tammany government has reduced the city of New York. Again it seems to me that this needs no further comment than is implied in the statement of the facts. With hearty thanks for your kindness, I am faithfully yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Only Six Speeches in Ohio.

SPRING STATION, Ky., Oct. 14.—Governor Roosevelt to-night announced that he will only make six speeches in Ohio. This removes six towns from the itinerary. He will speak but once in Maryland, at Baltimore.

FIRST FORECAST

Of the Election Given Out by the Republican National Committee—270 Electoral Votes Sure for McKinley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Henry C. Payne, vice chairman of the Republican national executive committee, to-night gave out his first forecast of the election. Mr. Payne made an estimate of the votes by states, and in doing so, divided the states into four classes—24 states, having 270 electoral votes, certain for McKinley; 12 states having 115 electoral votes, certain for Bryan; six states having 38 electoral votes, in which the chances of Republican or Democratic success are even and three states, having 24 votes, in which the chances are 60 to 40 in favor of the Democrats.

Mr. Payne's forecast is based on the last reports received from all the states and is as follows:

For McKinley:—
California 9
Connecticut 6
Illinois 21
Indiana 15
Kansas 10
Iowa 10
Maine 6
Massachusetts 13
Michigan 14
Minnesota 9
New Hampshire 4
New Jersey 10
New York 36
North Dakota 3
Ohio 23
Oregon 4
Pennsylvania 22
Rhode Island 4
South Dakota 4
Vermont 4
Washington 4
West Virginia 6
Wisconsin 12
Wyoming 3
Total 270

For Bryan:—
Alabama 11
Arkansas 8
Florida 4
Georgia 13
Louisiana 8
Mississippi 9
Montana 3
North Carolina 11
Tennessee 12
Texas 15
Virginia 12
Total 115

Even chances:—
Delaware 3
Kentucky 13
Maryland 8
Nebraska 8
Nevada 3
Utah 3
Total 36

Sixty to forty in favor of Democrats:—
Colorado 4
Idaho 3
Missouri 17
Total 27

SUNDAYED IN OHIO.

Bryan Found Rest From the "Maddening Crowd" Only a Few Miles From the Home of His Opponent.

AKRON, O., Oct. 14.—W. J. Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate, spent the day very quietly. He was the guest of Judge Grant, and aside from going out to church in the forenoon, he remained indoors all day. He attended the West Congregational church and heard a sermon preached by Rev. J. L. Davis, but there were no political references in the sermon and Mr. Bryan was allowed to come and go as any other visitor would have been. To-morrow Mr. Bryan will continue his Ohio tour and will close it with a night meeting at Cleveland, after which he will proceed to New York. During to-morrow speeches will be made at New Philadelphia, Alliance, Niles, Youngstown and Leavittsburg, in addition to Cleveland. Mr. Bryan has found his Ohio tour comparatively restful. He has not been required to make so many speeches a day and in most cases the speaking stands have been in the immediate vicinity of the railroad depots. He has also been relieved of the constant presence of local committees on train. The practice in most states for committees from each town at which Mr. Bryan is scheduled to stop, to meet his train an hour or two before this town is reached and ride in with him. The consequence is that the train is generally overcrowded and Mr. Bryan's time and strength overtaxed. In the Ohio tour the state committee has been represented, but committees from the various stopping places have not been encouraged by the state managers, the result being to give the national candidate far more time for rest and reading and preparation of speeches than he ordinarily has. The good effect of all this care is seen in the physical condition of the candidate. He now bids fair to be in excellent shape when he reaches New York.

CAPTAIN SHIELDS

With His 51 Men Rescued From the Insurgents.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—Capt. Deveraux Shields, who, with fifty-one men of Company F, Twenty-ninth regiment, United States volunteer infantry, was captured by the insurgents last month in the island of Marinduque, was recovered yesterday by the American rescue force with all the members of his party.

PRINCE CHING WAS NOT GIVEN THE GLAD HAND

When He Visited the Foreign Ministers at the Chinese Capital. Frozen by German Diplomats.

WHO REFUSED TO MEET HIM.

International Commission Will Settle the Dispute—City Gutted and Looted—Sale of Silver Shoes.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. PEKIN, Oct. 14.—Prince Ching, who visited the foreign ministers yesterday, did not receive that cordial reception he seemed to expect. At the British legation, the first one he visited, the demeanor of Sir Claude MacDonald was chilly in the extreme, and the visit occupied no longer than five minutes.

Prince Ching was in his sedan chair, borne on the shoulders of eight gorgeously appareled servants, preceded by four Chinese officials of high rank, each wearing the insignia of the peacock's feather. A troop of Japanese cavalry acted as escort and guard. From the British legation the cavalcade went to the German legation, but were refused admission to the grounds, being informed by the Chinese interpreter of the legation that the representatives of his imperial majesty, the emperor of Germany, were not receiving social calls at present from Chinese officials. At the Spanish legation, where also the French minister resides, as his residence was destroyed, the call only lasted twelve minutes, and at the Austrian hardly so long.

Couldn't Look Him in the Face.

At the Russian legation over an hour was spent. From there the American legation was visited. Here the prince was received by Mr. Conger and the members of the legation. The prince told Mr. Conger that he felt ashamed to look him in the face, but that personally he had done all in his power to prevent the catastrophe that had occurred, but the force of events had proved too much for him. Ching said that he had merely come to pay a visit of respect to an old friend.

It is stated on reliable authority that at the Japanese legation, Ching was informed that Japan was utterly opposed to any division of China by the powers and that both England and America would stand by her in this demand; that China would have to pay very heavily for the trouble she has caused, but it would not be in loss of territory.

An International Commission.

It is now believed here that the settlement of the situation will be made by an international commission, either at The Hague or Washington, at which China will not be represented. If the opinion of high officials here can be taken as a guide, Russia, Germany, France and possibly Italy are in favor of a division of China, with a merely nominal Chinese empire, while England, America and Japan will demand open door policy, a heavy indemnity and for a long period the policing of the country by an international force.

The general consensus of opinion of the American and British ministers and generals is that seldom if ever in the history of the world has any city been more completely looted and gutted than Peking, and it is mainly due to the influence of General Chaffee and the British general, Gaselee, that the sacred city itself has not suffered the same fate. In fact, most of the members of the embassies, their families and even the missionaries think that a great mistake was made in not looting it and burning it to the ground.

A Common Sight.

They argue that if all the property of the merchants, bankers, pawn-brokers and even the houses of the very poor have been looted and burned, why should the property of those mainly responsible be saved and held sacred for their future use.

It is an every day sight to see soldiers, camp followers and members of the riff raff that is following the army, selling all sorts of things, particularly the silver shoes, which were used as cash, valued at seven, thirteen, thirty and fifty dollars, according to weight. Hundred dollar watches were selling for five, but now prices have gone up and silver shoes are selling for two-thirds of their value and other things accordingly.

The proprietor of a Peking hotel has bought, it is stated, silver worth over a quarter of a million dollars, at a cost of less than \$50,000.

American soldiers have not been officially allowed to loot, but only to forage, which means that parties have gone out daily over the American quarter and collected the things most needed by the troops, such as bedding, furniture for camp use, etc.

Threw Away Their Blankets.

Most of the soldiers on the march to Peking threw away their blankets and other impediments which rendered the march under a burning sun unbearable. At night now they would suffer from cold if they had not been allowed to commandeer the necessary covering. It is only human nature if the soldier boys in that duty should pick robes of ermine gray fox skins and other warm furs rather than those of a coarser and uglier appearance. Some of the most persistent looters have been the missionaries.

Recently meeting one with five cartloads of furs and antique furniture, Major Waller asked the missionary by what right he had taking the things, and to his question he was told that they had been taken by permission of Major Waller. He informed the mis-

sionary that he was mistaken, as he himself was Major Waller and that he should confiscate every bit of it.

Progress Impeded by Rebels.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14.—The progress of the Chinese court towards Sian Fu, the new capital, has been delayed in consequence of the presence of supposed Mohammedan rebels in the province of Shen Si.

Von Waldersee Starts for Peking.

TIENTSIN, Oct. 15.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and his staff started this morning for Peking.

SOUTHERN END

Of the State in Good Condition—Governor Atkinson Returns From a Successful Tour of Speaking in Mercer, Mingo and McDowell.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 14.—Governor Atkinson returned to-day from a week's trip into the counties of Mingo, Mercer and McDowell, where he has made a large number of speeches during the week, speaking twice a day and riding over a large scope of country. All the meetings held by Governor Atkinson were outdoor assemblies for the reason that the school houses and halls used for public gatherings were too small to hold the vast crowd that flocked to hear the eloquent governor in his exposition of the doctrines of Republicanism.

In a conversation with the representative of the Intelligencer to-night, Governor Atkinson said: "In all my experience in the politics of the state, which has covered a period of a good number of years, I have never seen such enthusiasm and interest shown, and I have never witnessed such harmony as is manifested in this group, of counties in the southern section of the state. In only one instance is there any dissatisfaction, and that is in Mercer, where a number are objecting to the candidacy of Hon. James Hearn, for house of delegates. However, it is my opinion that this dissatisfaction will amount to practically nothing, and that on election day the Republicans of Mercer will march up and put in a straight ticket.

"There is not the slightest doubt of the election of Joseph H. Gahms for Congress and you can thus place me on record if you so desire. He will sweep the district by a larger majority than the one secured by Johnston when he beat Edwards in 1898.

"As to Kanawha county, I feel equally as confident, although our majority will not be so large as in former years." Governor Atkinson has done some hard and effective work this year, and his voice shows the effect of the outdoor meetings he has held. However, his general health is good, and he will be found in the harness until the end of the campaign.

Martinsburg's Serious Predicament.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 14.—This city was placed in a serious fix this afternoon by the machinery at the water works plant breaking down. While mending the break, which may require several days, the people will have to use something else besides water and the many factories will have to cease operations. Should a fire break out the city would be at the mercy of the flames.

An Irremovable Rectorship.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE DEPOT, O., Oct. 14.—In recognition of the work of Rev. Father J. J. Hartley and the sacrificing efforts of the Holy Name church people in erecting the new church, Bishop Moeller announced to-day that he will make Holy Name an irremovable rectorship.

Looks Like Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. STEUBENVILLE, O., Oct. 14.—John D. Thompson, of New Alexandria, died to-day of spasms, under conditions which look like suicide by taking poison. Coroner Campbell is conducting a post mortem in this and also in the case of John Gayran, a Hungarian, who took sick and died an hour after in awful agony, at Mingo Junction.

Money for Missionary Purposes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The Rev. Albert B. Simpson, president of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, to-day preached his annual missionary sermon at the Gospel tabernacle and as a result over \$50,000 in cash pledges and property were realized for the support of the missions and mission work of the alliance for the coming year. W. E. Blackstone participated in the services. The sermon and the offering were the closing chapter of the seventeenth annual convention of the alliance.

Youtsey's Condition Unchanged.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 14.—The condition of Henry E. Youtsey is unchanged to-night. The general impression is that the prosecution will make a strong effort to have the trial resumed to-morrow.

Evangelist Randall.

Evangelist Randall will hold meetings at Moundsville during the coming week. He wants the people to know, while he is not Colonel Roosevelt, he is on the same campaign, only his work is spiritual. His first address will be on the topic, "Where Art Thou?"

Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For Ohio and Western Pennsylvania: Fair Monday and Tuesday; light, variable winds.

For West Virginia: Fair Monday and Tuesday; northerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 51 3 p. m. 73
9 a. m. 53 7 p. m. 67
11 a. m. 55 9 p. m. 67

Weather—Fair.

SUNDAY.

7 a. m. 55 3 p. m. 71
9 a. m. 57 5 p. m. 65
11 a. m. 59 7 p. m. 63

Weather—Fair.